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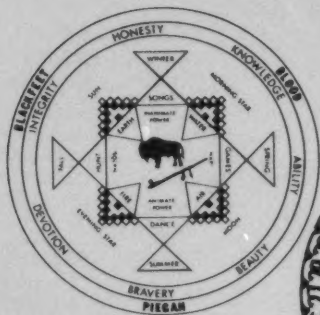
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ABSTRACT

Based on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Blackfeet Tribe, approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior in 1935, the Blackfeet Tribal Council has the authority to make civil and criminal laws and procedures to protect the peace, tranquility, and dignity of all persons residing within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; to protect the traditions, customs, and Tribal laws; and to protect and preserve the natural and human resources of the Reservation. The laws the Blackfeet must obey and the punishments for breaking these laws are explained in lay terms in this volume. Section I, arranged alphabetically by subject, provides brief information on laws concerning abandoned ice boxes, bigamy, communicable disease, fish and game violations, inhaling toxic vapors, littering, malicious gossip, misbranding, neglecting dogs and other animals, public drunkenness, unauthorized use of property, and firing weapons. Section II describes court procedures for appeals, adoption, divorce, domestic relations, heirship and probate, juvenile code offenses, land exchange, motor vehicles code, parole, and suspension of sentence. This "Handbook of Tribal Law" has not yet been officially recognized by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council. The contents are not to be considered law on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, but carry strong reflections in Tribal Court decisions.
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HANDBOOK OF BLACKFEET TRIBAL LAW

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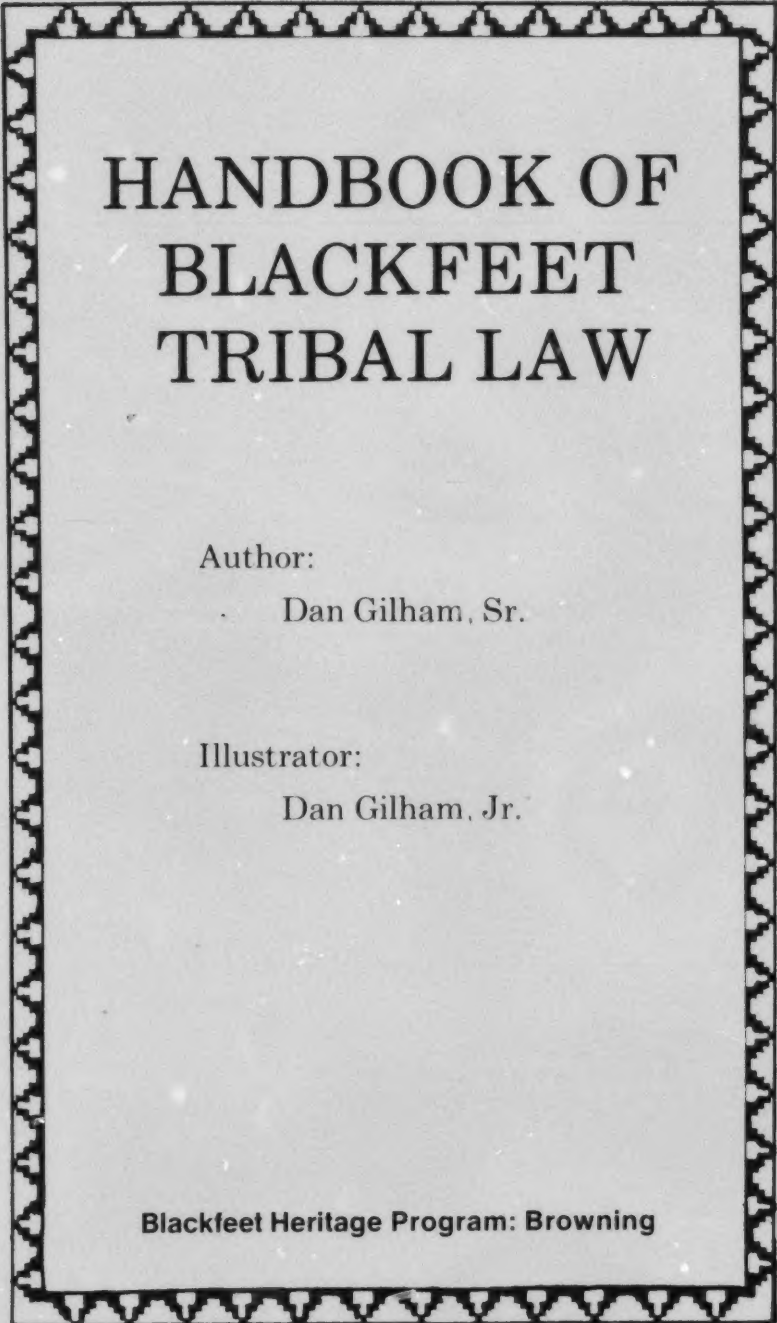
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HANDBOOK OF BLACKFEET TRIBAL LAW

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Preface

This book is about Tribal Laws. It gives a brief history of Indian Law Enforcement, background and information about Tribal authority to make laws.

It is my hope that this book will give everyone who reads it an understanding of Tribal Laws and the people who must enforce them.

Today the strength and health of the Blackfeet Nation are dependent upon the Indian Police Officers and Indian Judges for the maintenance of safety and justice.

I dedicate this book to all the young people on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and any others who might read it, in hopes that they will gain an understanding:

When we obey the laws we help to protect people and property. When we obey laws we are good citizens of the Blackfeet Tribe and our communities. When we obey laws we are also good citizens of the State of Montana and of the United States of America.

Our Tribal Council has made many good laws. If we can understand these laws, we can obey them.

Handbook of Blackfeet Tribal Law

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Laws Are Made to Protect People

Laws are made to protect the people of a Tribe, the people of a community, and the people of a state.

Laws are rules. They tell us things we must do. They tell us things we must not do. If we break a law we are punished. We call breaking the law an offense. We call punishment for breaking the law a penalty.

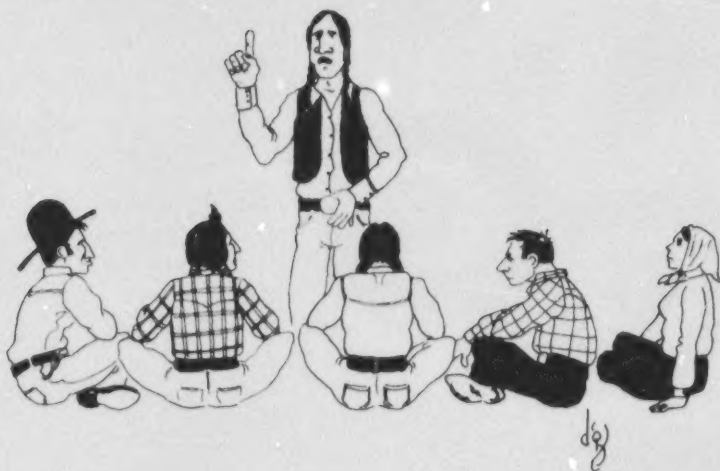
The authority for the Blackfeet Tribe to make laws came about as follows:

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Blackfeet Tribe was approved by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States Government, on December 13, 1935.

The approval of the Constitution and By-Laws gave the Blackfeet Tribal Council authority to make civil, criminal laws and procedures. These laws of the Blackfeet Indian Nation were made for the following expressed purpose:

1. In order to protect the peace, tranquility and dignity of all persons residing within the exterior boundaries of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.
2. To protect the traditions, customs, Tribal laws, land base and resources of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.
3. To protect and preserve the natural and human resources and beauty of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.
4. To develop and implement a system of law and procedure that is capable of serving the Indian people and other citizens of the State of Montana and the United States of America.

The laws we must obey are explained in this book. If we break these laws, we will be punished. The punishment for breaking these laws are also explained in this book.



Brief History of Indian Law and Order

In pre-reservation days, each Indian Tribe had their own traditional ways in which to maintain order within the Tribe.

The Chippewa, Creek and Menominee Tribes had police organizations composed of all warriors who had won high honors in battle.

The Osage and Omaha Tribes had police maintain order during the buffalo hunt. The Pawnee had one police force for the village and one for the hunt. Some Tribes let different tribal societies take turns providing police protection. The Blackfeet assigned police duties to a particular society only when a special function or occasion made it necessary.

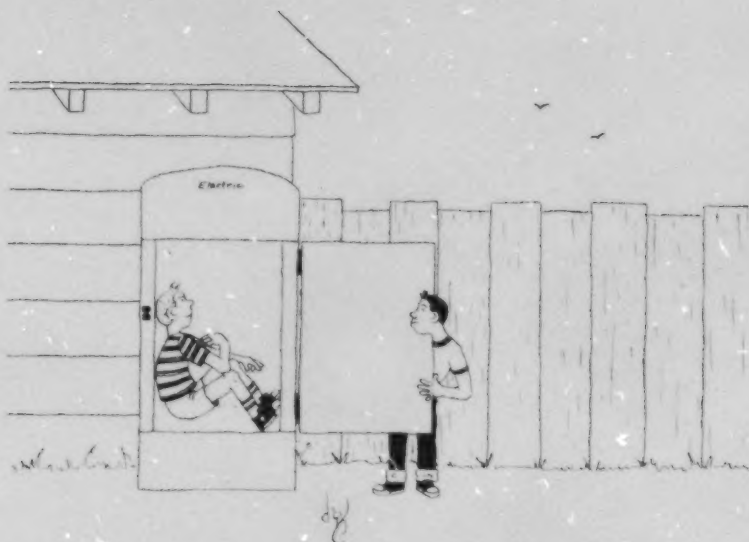
The first federally-sponsored Indian Police Force was established by a United States Indian agent, Thomas Lightfoot, in 1869 on the Iowa, Sac and Fox Reservation in Nebraska. Shortly thereafter other federally-sponsored police units were established throughout the Plains Tribes and other Indian territory.

Many of the first Indian police hired were already in police work of the Tribal Police Societies. The first judges who served were often men with distinguished records as leaders of Plains Indian Tribes, or other Indian Nations. The first Indian police woman was hired shortly after the turn of the century at the Blackfeet Indian Agency, Browning, Montana. Julia Wades In The Water, served for twenty-five (25) years before retiring in the 1930's. Her duties included housekeeping, cooking for the prisoners and handling the women prisoners.

Today the strength and health of Indian communities are dependent on the maintenance of safety and justice by Tribal Courts and law enforcement personnel.

At the present time there are more than 500 Bureau of Indian Affairs and 1500 tribal law enforcement personnel serving on Indian Reservations. Many of them are women who serve as judges or police officers.

If we are to better safeguard our communities and maintain the honor of our heritage, the Indian Police and Tribal Courts must continue to upgrade their services by improving the quality and efficiency of their work.



Abandoned Ice Boxes and Other Containers

We must not have in our possession an ice box or any other container not in active use which has a latch or lock that automatically fastens when the door is closed and cannot be readily opened from the inside.

It is against the law to have in our possession an ice box or any other container not in active use that does not have the door removed or secured in some manner.

The door *must* be removed from any ice box or other container if not in active use.

The penalty for breaking this law may be a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, or the payment of a fine of one hundred dollars. (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Abduction

We must never take a child under the age of eighteen (18) years from his or her home or his or her community or any other place without the permission of the child's parents or guardians. We also may not take a man or woman from their home against their wishes. If we take a man, woman or child from any place without proper authority, we are guilty of Abduction.

Abduction is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail or a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Abuse of Office

No Tribal Council member or other public official may act or pretend to act in an official capacity of the Blackfeet Tribe. And knowing his or her conduct is illegal, subject another person to arrest, detention, search, seizure, mistreatment, deny or impede another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power or immunity, guaranteed by the 1968 Indian Civil Right Act, or the Consitution and By-laws of the Blackfeet Tribe.

Abuse of office is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of six months or a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Adultery

If a man or woman is married and he or she leaves their wife or husband to live with another woman or man, not their wife or husband, he or she has committed Adultery.

A person who shall have sexual relations with another person, either of such persons being married to a third person, shall be guilty of Adultery.

Adultery is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is a sentence to jail for six months or a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Aiding and Abetting

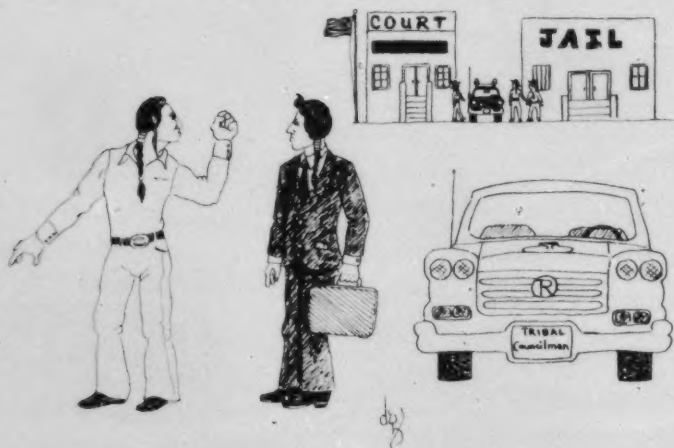
Any one person who aids or counsels another person in the commission of any act classified by the Blackfeet Tribe as an offense is guilty of Aiding and Abetting.

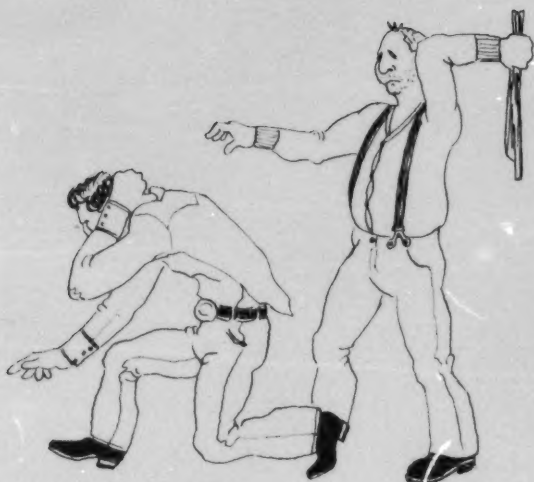
The penalty for Aiding and Abetting, may be a jail sentence and a fine not to exceed the maximum penalty for the offense for which he or she Aided and Abetted.

Assault

A person who unlawfully attempts or threatens to cause bodily harm or injury to another person is guilty of an offense.

A person found guilty may be sentenced to jail for ninety (90) days or a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a sentence *and* a fine. If the court so rules, the offender may be required to furnish a bond to keep the peace.





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Assault and Battery

If one person strikes another with his hand or some other object it is called Assault and Battery.

Using physical violence or any act offering violence, causing another person minor bodily injury, is second (2nd) degree Assault and Battery.

Using substantial physical violence or any act offering violence causing another person serious bodily injury, is first (1st) degree Assault and Battery.

Assault and Battery is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is a sentence to jail for six months or the payment of a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a sentence *and* a fine.

The violator may also be required to furnish a bond to keep the peace.

A person found guilty of *first degree* Assault and Battery may also get ninety (90) days *flat time* in jail.

Attempted Rape

Any person who by force or violation, attempts to rape another or assists another in an attempt to rape another, or attempts to take advantage of anyone not able to control their conduct for whatever reason, is guilty of Attempted Rape.

The penalty for Attempted Rape is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both in jail sentence *and* a fine.

A person may also go to prison for rape or, in some cases, Attempted Rape.

Attempts

Any person who commits any act with the intent to violate any offense as defined by the Black-foot Law and Order Code, but fails to accomplish the violation is guilty of an Attempt.

The penalty shall be one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the maximum provided for the offense attempted.

Bigamy

A person who marries another person while having a husband or wife living is guilty of Bigamy.

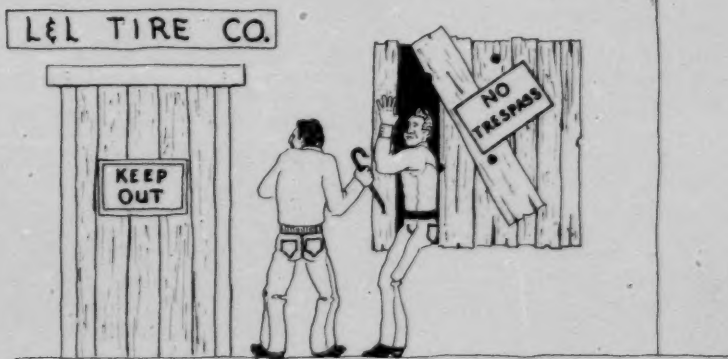
This will not apply to any person whose husband or wife has been absent for seven (7) successive years, without known to be living, nor to any person whose former marriage has been dissolved by any court of competent jurisdiction.

A person found guilty of Bigamy may be sentenced to jail for a period of ninety (90) days or pay a fine of one hundred eighty dollars (\$180.00) or both a sentence *and* a fine.

Breaking and Entering

Any person who breaks into or attempts to break into any building or property of any nature with intent to commit a crime shall be guilty of this offense.

If found guilty of breaking and entering you may be sentenced to jail for one hundred eighty (180) days or a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a sentence *and* a fine.





Bribery

If we use unlawful influence to get some kind of payment, to get a job, to get property, or anything for ourselves or someone else, we are guilty of Bribery.

It is against the law for any Tribal Councilman, or other candidate for office to give, or offer to give, any money, property, services or other gain or advantage to another person in return for votes.

Any person who accepts money, property, services or other gain or advantage for a promise to vote for a Tribal Councilman or other candidate is guilty of accepting Bribery.

Bribery is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is ninety (90) days in jail or a three hundred dollar (\$300.00) fine, or both a sentence *and* a fine.



Butchering

Any person who shall butcher livestock for sale or use and fails to produce the hide, when in possession of slaughtered beef, or has defaced the hide without a satisfactory explanation, has broken the law.

A person found guilty of butchering may be sentenced to jail for one hundred eighty (180) days, or pay a fine of not less than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Causing or Aiding Suicide

Any person who shall aid another to commit or attempt to commit suicide shall be guilty of this offense.

A person found guilty of this offense can be sentenced to jail for thirty (30) days or pay a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a sentence *and* a fine.

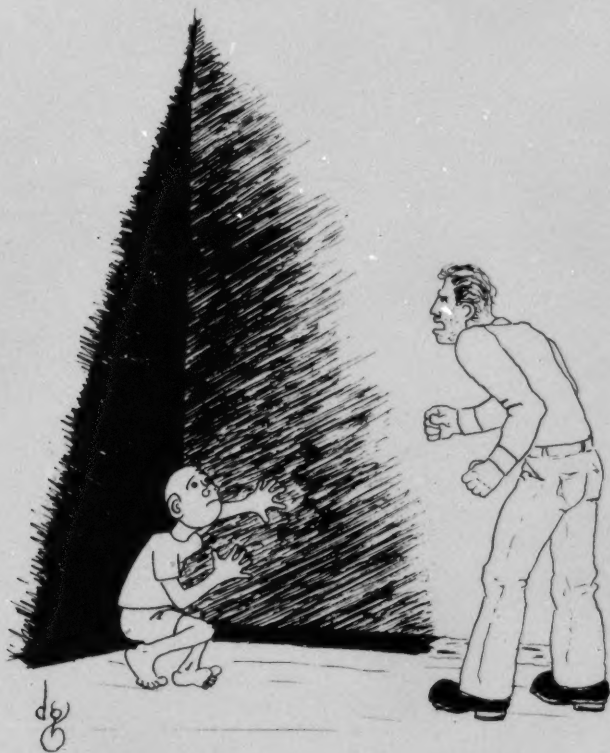
Child Abuse

Any person who commits acts of violence or abuse on any child under the age of eighteen years shall be guilty of this offense.

Any parent, guardian or other person who shall threaten to harm a child is breaking the law.

Any parent, guardian or other person who shall strike a child with their fists or any object that causes bodily harm, is guilty of Child Abuse.

A person found guilty of this offense can be sentenced to jail for one hundred eighty (180) days, or pay a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.





Child Molestation

A person who shall entice, persuade, or attempt to persuade a child under the age of sixteen (16) years to enter into any vehicle, building, room, boat or secluded place with intent to commit an indecent act is guilty of an offense.

It is also against the law to have possession of a child under the age of sixteen (16) years in any vehicle, building, room, boat or secluded place with intent to commit an indecent act.

The penalty may be a jail sentence of six months, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Communicable Disease

Tuberculosis, syphilis and gonorrhea are the most common communicable diseases dangerous to the public health.

It is against the law to knowingly expose another person to infection.

These are bad diseases, but they can be cured with proper treatment. It is better to see a doctor right away and stay under a doctor's care until the disease is cured.

If a person has a communicable disease and knowingly continues to expose other persons, he or she is guilty of an offense.

The penalty for breaking this law is a ninety (90) day jail sentence, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Compounding a Misdemeanor

Every person who has actual knowledge of a crime and takes money, property or enters into an agreement or understanding to compound or conceal such crime is guilty of an offense. We must not withhold information or evidence, except in cases provided for by law.

A person found guilty under the section may get six months in jail, pay a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Conspiracy

If two or more persons plan and actually agree to commit any act that is an offense in the Black-foot Law and Order Code, and after the agreement one or more of the parties commit one or more act to carry out the plan, they are guilty of Conspiracy.

The penalty for Conspiracy is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Contempt of Court

Any person who acts in an insulting manner toward a Judge during court or creates a disturbance in the courtroom is guilty of Contempt.

Any misbehavior, willful neglect or violation of duty by a Judge, Attorney, Spokesman, Clerk, Police Officer or other person, is guilty of Contempt.

The penalty for Contempt is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor

A minor is a child under eighteen (18) years of age.

Any person who knowingly causes, encourages, allows or advises a child under the age of eighteen (18) years to commit any offense as defined by the Blackfeet Tribal Law and Order Code is guilty of Contributing.

We should not give boys and girls anything to drink that will make them drunk and disorderly. We should not keep them out after curfew or take them to any place where there is unlawful or unhealthy activities.

The law says that we must not do anything that contributes to the delinquency of a minor.

The penalty for Contributing is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a fine *and* a jail sentence.



Criminal Negligence

Any person who recklessly endangers the safety of others, is guilty of an offense.

For example, to shoot a rifle in a populated area, in total disregard for the safety of others is Criminal Negligence.

The penalty for Criminal—Negligence is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

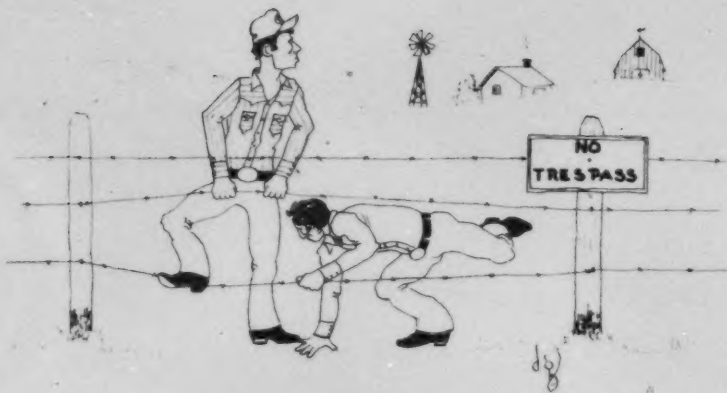
Criminal Trespass — Buildings

It is against the law for any person to enter or secretly remain in any building, or separately secured or occupied portion, without expressed permission of the owner or legal custodian.

It is against the law for any person to enter any building without the permission of the owner or custodian.

It is also against the law to secretly remain in any building.

The penalty for violation of this offense is a jail sentence of sixty (60) day, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

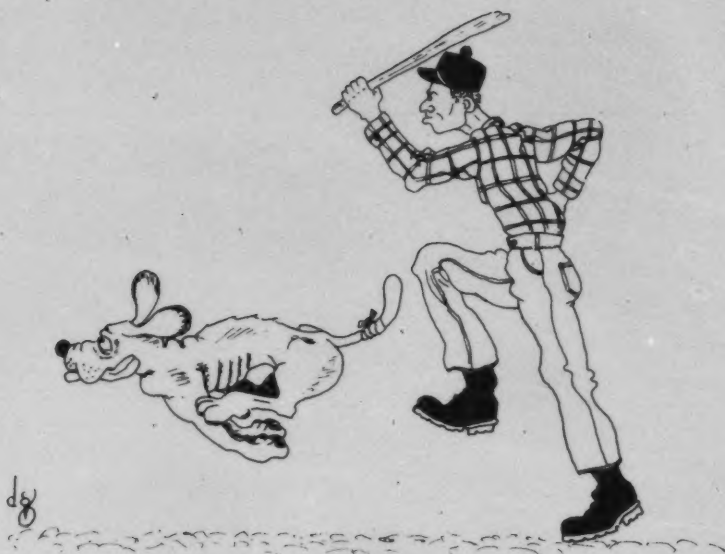


Criminal Trespass — Lands

It is against the law for any person to enter, remain upon or cross over any private lands where the owner or occupant has posted *No Trespass* or notice has been reasonably communicated.

It is against the law for us to enter, remain upon or cross over private lands, if the owner or persons in control of such lands refuses to give permission to do so.

The penalty for land trespass may be sixty (60) days in jail, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

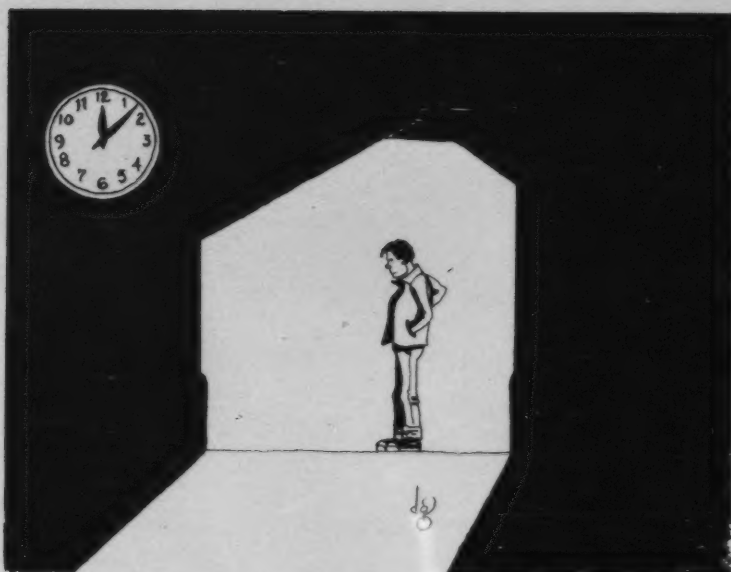


Cruelty to Animals

To wantonly and maliciously inflict pain, suffering or death upon any animal is against the law.

If we beat a dog or other animal with a stick or club, causing them to suffer pain, we are Guilty of Cruelty to Animals.

A person found guilty of being cruel to animals may receive thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollards (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



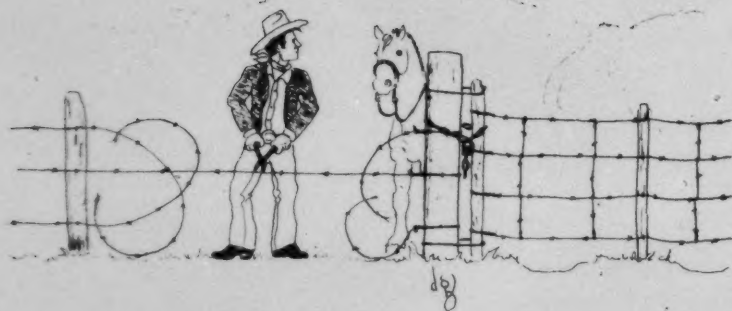
Curfew

It is against the law for any child under the age of eighteen (18) years to be on the streets, highways or in any public place on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation after curfew hours without competent adult supervision.

It is also against the law for any adult person to allow children under the age of eighteen (18) years to be on the streets, highways or in any public place after curfew hours.

Curfew hours on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation are the hours between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

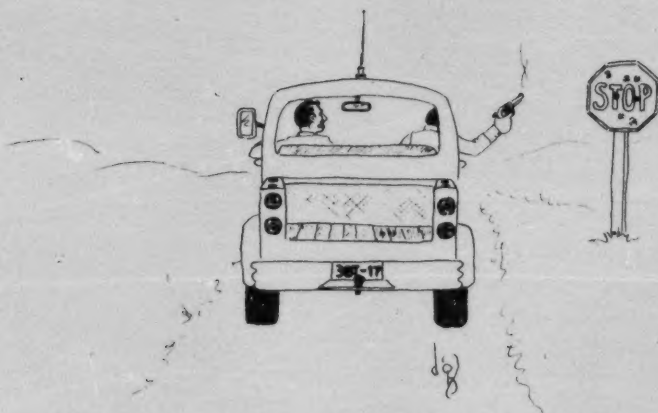
The penalty for curfew violation may be thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Cutting Fence or Opening Gates

It is against the law to leave a gate open on someone elses property. It is also against the law to destroy or carry away any gate, or cut or destroy anyones fence.

The penalty for cutting fence and leaving gates open may be thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence and a fine.



Defacing Official Signs

We must not pull down or deface any official sign of the Blackfeet Tribe, State or Federal Government, or any advertisement authorized by law.

To pull down or deface any official sign is against the law. The penalty may be a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Desertion and non-Support of Children

Any parent or guardian who shall desert, willfully neglect, or refuse to provide food for the support of a child under the age of eighteen (18) years is guilty of breaking the law.

Parents or guardians must not leave children alone. They should also have good food for them to eat and a warm place for them to stay.

The penalty for breaking this law may be a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Destruction of Evidence

If we willfully and knowingly destroy or withhold any evidence that could be used in any trial, we have broken the law.

Evidence needed in a court hearing should not be destroyed without permission of the court. If we destroy any evidence without permission, we are guilty of breaking this law.

The penalty for breaking this law is sixty (60) days in jail, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Disobedience of Lawful Orders of the Court

If we receive a paper saying we must appear in Court, we must do so.

The paper we receive may be a summons or a subpoena that will tell us to appear in Court on a certain date at a certain time. If we do not appear, we are breaking this law.

We may also receive a Court Order that will tell us to do something, or not do something. If we do not do what the paper tells us, we are disobeying a Court Order.

The paper we receive may say the Police Officer has a right to take certain property. We must obey instructions that are given to us in the paper. If we do not obey these instructions, we are breaking the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Disorderly Conduct

A public place is where people gather for talk, for work, for entertainment or for worship. This may be a church, place of business, basketball game, store, picnic grounds, Indian celebration or it may be on the streets of a town or village.

When we are in public places, we should be careful of what we say or do. We should not talk loud, use vulgar language or cuss.

If we fight or threaten to fight, we are guilty of Disorderly Conduct.

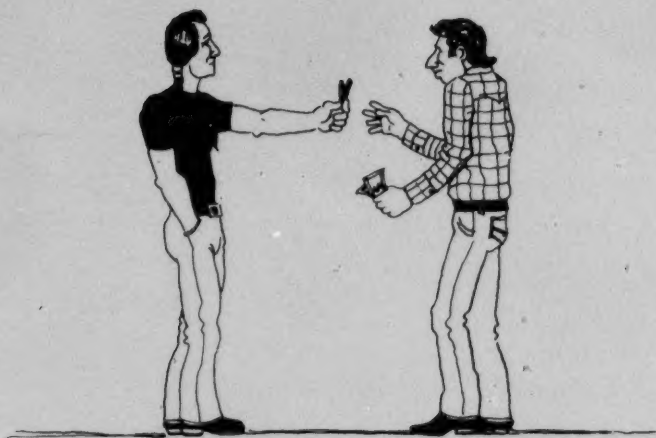
The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Disposing of Property of An Estate

When someone who owns property dies, there must be a hearing to determine who shall receive the property, or how it will be divided.

It is against the law for any person without proper authority to use, sell, trade, transfer or otherwise dispose of the property before the courts determine how it will be divided.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Distribution of Alcohol, Marijuana or Drugs to Children

The law says no person shall sell, trade or give away to any child under the age of eighteen (18) years, any alcoholic beverages, marijuana, drugs, inhalents, or any harmful substance.

We should not sell, trade or give any boy or girl alcohol, marijuana or other substance that will make them drunk, sick or harm them in any way.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Drawing or Uttering Instructions Without Funds or Credit

We must not write a check or order payment of money upon any bank unless we are sure we have enough money in our account for payment in full of such check or order, upon its presentation.

It is against the law to write a check for a greater amount of money than we have on deposit in the bank.

The penalty for breaking this law may be a jail sentence of sixty (60) days, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Embezzlement

If we have lawful custody of or are taking care of another persons property and use it to make money for ourselves, we are guilty of Embezzlement.

Embezzlement shall also include spending a minors funds, by parents or guardians, for other than the purpose of which the funds were placed in their custody. Money intended for food and clothing, for example, cannot be used to buy a car.

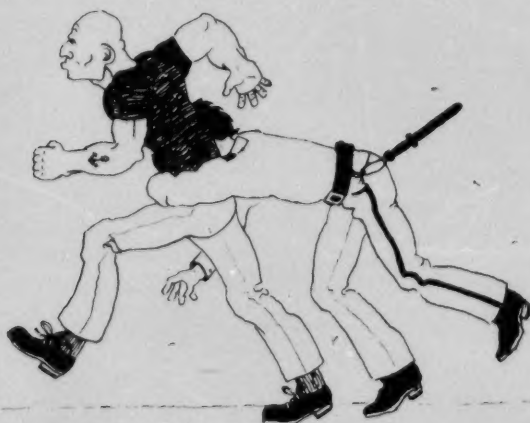
Embezzlement is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Escape

If we run away from a Police Officer or jail, or try to run away from a Police Officer or jail after we have been arrested, we are guilty of Escape.

If we assist another person to run away, or try to run away from a Police Officer or jail after being arrested, we have caused or helped to cause Escape.

To cause or help to cause Escape is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Extortion

If we force or compel another person to give property or money to ourselves or to another person by threatening to hurt someone, cause damage to property, accuse another person by threatening to hurt someone, cause damage to property, accuse another of a crime, expose a secret, subject some person to hatred, contempt or ridicule, we are guilty of Extortion.

The penalty for extortion is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Failure to Report or Control a Fire

We are breaking the law if we do not immediately report a fire that is endangering life and/or property.

A person found guilty of Failure to Report may be sentenced to thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Failure to Send Children to School

If we have children, or have children living with us, we must send them to school.

All children between the ages of six and sixteen (16) must go to school. A sixteen (16) year old must also have completed the eighth (8th) grade.

If we shall, without good cause, neglect or refuse to send our children to an accredited school, we have broken the law.

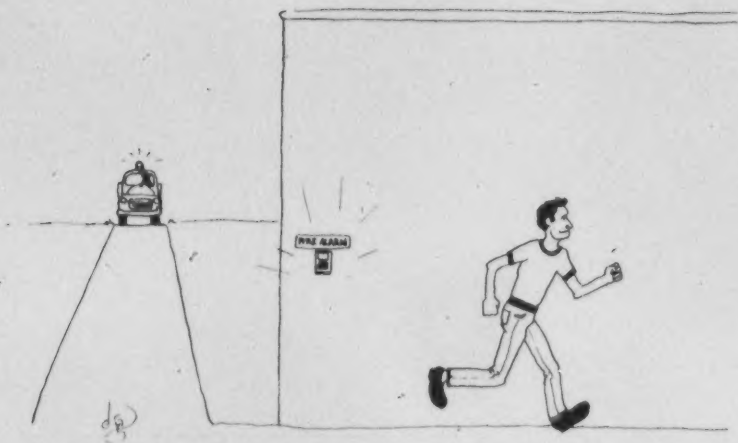
The penalty for breaking this law is thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Failure to Support Dependent Persons

If we have dependents, we must provide a home for them to live in. They should have good food and clothing. They should have a doctor's care and medicine when needed. They should have all the necessary care required under the laws or custom and usages of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Failure to Support Dependent Persons is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is ninety (90) days in jail, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



False Alarm

We must not knowingly turn in a False Alarm to a fire department, police station, ambulance service or other emergency service dealing with emergencies involving danger to life and property.

False Alarms are against the law. The penalty for False Alarms is thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

False Arrest

If we tell lies about another person and cause him or her to be arrested, detained or imprisoned, we are guilty of causing False Arrest.

False Arrest is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Firing Timber

If we set fire to any timber, woods, meadow, marsh, field or prairie, without a lawful permit to do so under controlled conditions, we are breaking the law.

If we get a permit from the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Blackfeet Tribe to burn timber, woods, or grass, a truck with a water pump must stand-by in order to keep the fire under control. Other control methods may also be used.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) fine, or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Fish and Game Violation

If we fail to obey the Fish and Game Laws adopted by the Blackfeet Tribe we are breaking the law.

The penalty for breaking these laws may be a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

The Tribal Court may also confiscate all equipment used to obtain such fish or game illegally, including fishing equipment, guns, boats, etc.

Flag — Desecration Thereof

It is against the law to publicly mutilate, deface or defile an official Flag, Color or Ensign of the United States, of any State, County, Nation, the Blackfeet Tribe or the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

If we place or cause to be placed any mark, word or design, or display a Flag, Color or Ensign in an insulting manner, we are guilty of breaking this law.

The penalty for breaking this law may be a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Forgery and Counterfeiting

If we sign another persons name to any paper, alter or counterfeit any written instrument or currency, we are guilty of breaking this law.

If we change any writing or add any writing to any legal paper such as contract agreements, permits or checks in order to cheat people, or if we pass as genuine a forged or counterfeit check or document of any kind, we have broken this law.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) fine or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Fraud

If we lie to another person about anything we wish to sell such as a car, a horse, a cow or property, we are guilty of Fraud.

If we use false weights or measures that will weigh or measure more or less to cheat people, we are guilty of Fraud.

If we collect money for something we do not have or may not be ours to sell, we are guilty of Fraud.

The penalty for Fraud may be a jail sentence of six months, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Gambling

Anyone who operates or participates in any game of chance or lottery not approved by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, except traditional games, such as handgame, are breaking a tribal law.

Unlawful Gambling is breaking the law. The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Indecent Exposure

Any person who willfully exposes his or her sexual organs to public view under circumstances in which he or she knows, or should know, such conduct is likely to offend another, is breaking a tribal law.

The penalty for Indecent Exposure is a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Inhaling Toxic Vapors

Any person who inhales the fumes of paint, glue, gas or any other toxic product for the purpose of becoming intoxicated is guilty of breaking this law.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of sixty (60) days, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Injury to Public Property

If we willfully or mischievously injure, destroy or deface any building or other property of the Blackfeet Tribe, the United States Government, State of Montana or any city or county property, we are guilty of breaking the law.

If we deface or write upon any walls or injure or destroy any trees, fence, soil or pavement thereof, we are guilty of Injury to Public Property.

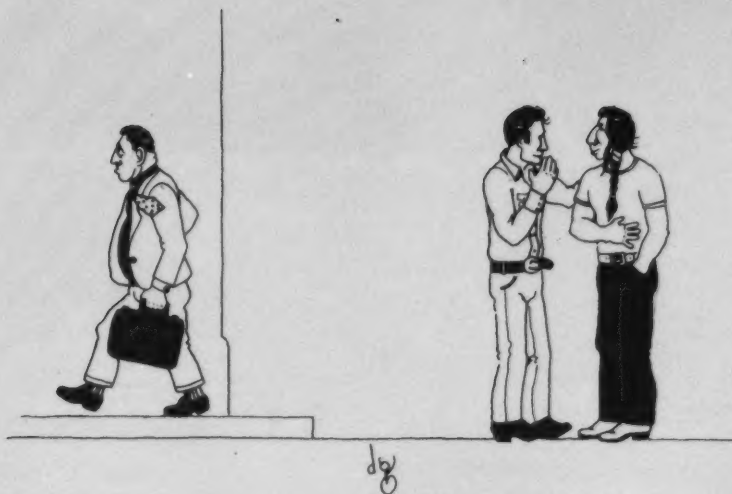
The penalty for Injury to Public Property is a jail sentence of sixty (60) days, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Interfering With An Officer

If we willfully prevent or attempt to prevent, or in any way interfere, obstruct, hinder or impair the efforts of a Law Enforcement Officer to arrest any person, or otherwise carry out his or her official duty, we are guilty of Interfering With An Officer.

The penalty for this law is six months in jail, a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) fine, or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Libel and Slander

Any person who, with the intent to harm the reputation of another person, willfully writes a falsehood or speaks a falsehood about another person knowing the same to be untrue, shall be guilty of the offense of Libel and Slander.

The penalty for breaking this law may be ninety (90) days in jail, a three hundred dollar (\$300.00) fine, or both a fine *and* a jail sentence.



Liquor Violation

We must not sell, barter, transport, make, or intend to sell any alcoholic beverage unless we have a legal license or permit from the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council to do so.

If we make alcoholic beverages and try to sell them to someone else, we are breaking the law.

A person found guilty of Liquor Violation may be sentenced to jail for sixty (60) days, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Littering

If we discard any trash, debris, garbage or other refuse anywhere on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, including roadways, campgrounds, waterways or any public place, *except* in a public waste disposal grounds, designated by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, we are guilty of Littering.

The penalty for Littering may be a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Livestock Trespass

If we own or have control of cows, horses or other livestock, we must not allow them to cross over or feed upon any Tribal or individually owned lands without an approved authorization or use arrangement.

If we allow our horses or cows to eat grass on land belonging to another person, without permission, we have broken the law.

The penalty for breaking this law may be a jail sentence of sixty (60) days, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Maintaining A Public Nuisance

If we endanger the health and safety of other people by neglecting or permitting an unhealthy or hazardous condition to exist upon any property under our control, we are guilty of maintaining a Public Nuisance.

If we do not keep our houses, barns, toilets and yards clean, we may cause people to become sick.

If we allow our property to become unsafe, by not making necessary repairs to remove a hazardous condition, we are guilty of breaking the law.

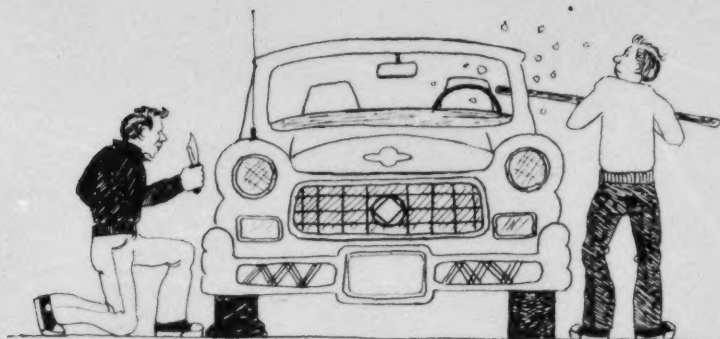
The penalty for breaking this law may be thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Malicious Gossip

We should not say or print slanderous remarks or falsely accuse anyone of anything.

If we defame the character of any person by making up lies about them, we are guilty of Malicious Gossip.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Malicious Mischief

If we disturb, deface, injure or destroy any property not our own, including domestic animals, we are guilty of Malicious Mischief.

If we vandalize another persons property such as breaking windows or cutting tires on a car, we may be arrested for Malicious Mischief.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

In addition to a jail sentence and a fine, the Court may order us to pay for damages. When injury or damage to property is made by a child under eighteen (18) years of age, the parents or guardian may have to pay the damages.

Marijuana

If we plant and grow marijuana, sell, trade, give away or have marijuana in our possession, we have broken the law.

We must not sell, trade, or give away marijuana to another person. If we do, we are guilty of breaking this law.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Misbranding

If we put our brand on any livestock or if we change the brand when we know the livestock belongs to another person, we are guilty of breaking this law.

If we deface or alter any brand or mark to show ownership of any animal or other property not our own, without the permission of the owner, we are guilty of Misbranding.

The penalty for Misbranding is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a fine *and* a jail sentence.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

If we possess, sell, trade, transplant, manufacture or give away any "controlled substance" (Narcotic or Drug) we are guilty of breaking the law.

If we have in our possession and attempt to sell, trade, or give away Narcotics or Drugs such as opium, cocaine, codeine, heroin, L.S.D. or mes-caline, we have broken the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) fine, or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Neglecting Dogs and Other Animals

If we own a dog or other animal and let them run at large or wander through populated areas, we are guilty of this offense.

The penalty for Neglecting Dogs and Other Animals is fifteen (15) days in jail, a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Obstructing Justice

Any person who does anything to delay or hinder the investigation, arrest, prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person for a crime is Obstructing Justice.

To hide another person, provide a weapon, transportation or other means of escape, warn another of discovery, or give false information to Law Enforcement Officers shall be guilty of Obstructing Justice.

The penalty for Obstructing Justice is ninety (90) days in jail, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Open Container

If we have an open bottle, can or other container of beer, wine, liquor or other intoxicating beverage while in, or while entering a car, truck or other vehicle, we are guilty of the Open Container Law.

If we drink or have any Open Container of beer, wine or liquor on a street or roadway we have broken the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of sixty (60) days, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Parental Neglect

Any parent or guardian of any minor child under the age of eighteen (18) years who allows the child to become delinquent, is guilty of Parental Neglect.

If we fail to use reasonable parental control over our minor child and the child commits three (3) or more civil or criminal acts, or has four (4) or more traffic violations within a twelve (12) month period, or we allow the child to become delinquent in accordance with the Blackfeet Tribal Law and Order Code, we have broken the law.

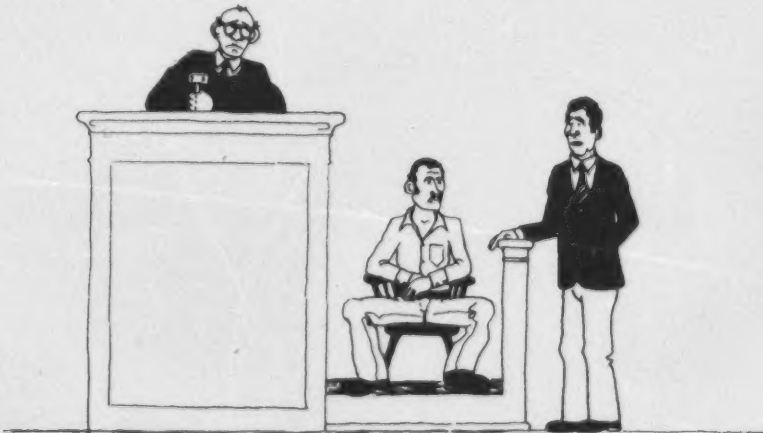
The penalty for Parental Neglect is a six month jail sentence, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Perjury

If we make a false statement while under oath, or sign an affidavit knowing it to be false, we have broken the law.

Persons who give testimony in Court are placed under oath. They swear to tell the truth. If they make a false statement while under oath, they are guilty of Perjury.

The penalty for Perjury is ninety (90) days in jail, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Possession of Beer or Liquor of Persons Under Legal Age

If we are under the present legal age of nineteen (19) years and we purchase or possess any beer, wine, ale, whiskey or liquor of any kind, we have broken the law.

The penalty for "Illegal Possession" is thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Privacy Violation

We must not disclose, alter, or destroy any Tribal records without permission in writing from the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

If we release information or records concerning a Tribal employee, we must have their permission. If we do not have their permission, we have broken the law.

The penalty for Privacy Violation is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Prostitution

If any man or woman agrees to have sex with another for money, or offers to have sex with another for money, he or she is guilty of Prostitution.

If a woman invites men to live with her for immoral purposes in exchange for money, goods or property, she is guilty of Prostitution.

Any man or woman aiding such persons to have sex for money is also guilty of Prostitution.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Public Drunkenness, Drug Incapacitation

If we are in a public place or in public view and annoy people or allow ourselves to be in a condition that may endanger our safety or the safety of other persons or property, we are guilty of breaking this law.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Instead of a jail sentence or a fine, the Court may also order the person arrested to attend meetings or programs about alcohol and drugs.

Receiving Stolen Property

If we buy, receive, hide or aid another in hiding stolen or illegally obtained property, we are guilty of breaking this law.

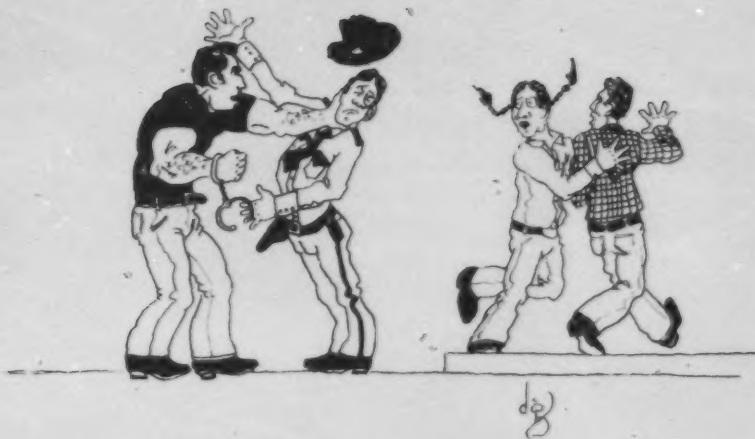
The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Recklessly Endangering Another Person

If we act in a reckless manner and place another person in danger of death or serious injury, we have broken the law.

If we shoot a gun in an area near people, at a picnic or an Indian Celebration, we are guilty of breaking this law.

The penalty of breaking this law is a jail sentence of ninety (90) days, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Refusing to Aid An Officer

If we are eighteen (18) years of age or older and a police officer asks us to help him arrest another person, we must do so. If we refuse to help an officer, we are breaking the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Registration of Dogs

If we own a dog, we must pay the Blackfeet Tribe a registration fee of two dollars (\$2.00). Before we can buy the registration tag for our dog, we must prove it has been vaccinated for rabies.

Upon payment of the \$2.00 fee at the Blackfeet Tribal office or Tribal jail, your dog will receive a registration tag that must be worn at all times.

Any dog not wearing a registration tag attached to a collar, if found running around, may be picked up by the Police and be disposed of by order of the Tribal Court.

The penalty for breaking this law may be a five (5) day jail sentence, a fine of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Removal of Antiquities

If we remove, dig for, injure or destroy any historical, pre-historical ruin, monument or any object of antiquity without proper authority, we have broken the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is ninety (90) days in jail, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Removal of Landmarks and Etc.

Any person who shall, without proper authority, remove, alter or destroy any boundary marker, water landmark of any kind erected by the Blackfeet Tribe, United States Government, or any private person, is guilty of breaking this law.

The penalty for breaking this law is thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.



Resisting Arrest

If we are arrested by any officer of the law, or person duly authorized to assist and refuse to submit to lawful arrest, we are guilty of Resisting Arrest.

If we are arrested by an officer and break away from him or her, strike such officer with fists or weapon or offer resistance in any way, we have broken the law.

The penalty for breaking this law may be a jail sentence of six months, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

If we hurt or injure an officer in any way, we may have to go to prison.

Shoplifting

Any person who takes any goods offered for sale by a store and who acted with intent to remove the goods from the store without paying, is breaking the law.

We must not hide or attempt to hide any goods offered for sale, on one's self or among one's belongings.

If we hide or attempt to hide any goods on one's self or among one's belongings, it will mean that we intend to take the goods from the store without paying and we will be breaking the law.

The penalty for shoplifting is ninety (90) days in jail, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.





Telephone Abuse

If we make a telephone call to another with intent to annoy or alarm another person, we are guilty of breaking this law.

We must not make a telephone call to anyone and make threats; challenges, insults, or use dirty language and curse. We also should not make telephone calls to anyone during late hours without good reason. If we do all of these things, we are breaking the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Theft

If we take, possess or exercise unlawful control over property not our own, for the purpose to deny the owner of lawful possession or control, we have broken the law.

We should never take anything that does not belong to us without permission of the owner. If we do, we are breaking the law.

Theft is breaking the law. The penalty is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Threat or Intimidation

If we threaten harm to another person in order to influence their decision, opinion, recommendation, vote or other exercise of discretion as a Tribal employee or voter, or to influence a Tribal councilman or other Tribal official to violate any public duty, we have broken the law.

If we threaten a councilman, law enforcement official or a judge for the purpose of interfering with or influencing the performance of any official duty, we are guilty of breaking this law.

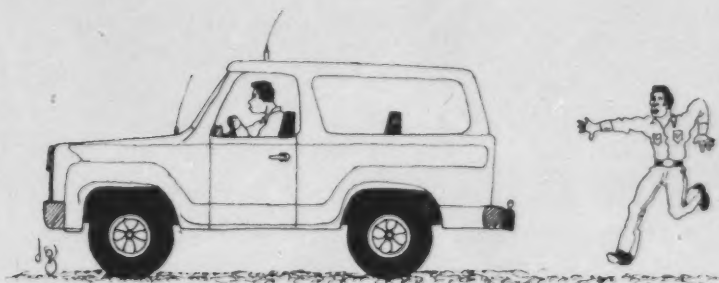
The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Unauthorized Use of Property, Including Vehicles

If we, without proper permission or authority, use or injure any property of another, we have broken the law.

If we drive or occupy another persons automobile, motorcycle, mini bike, motor boat or snowmobile, without the permission of the owner, we are guilty of Unauthorized Use of Property.

The penalty for breaking this law is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.





Use of Firearms by Children Prohibited

It is against the law for any parent, guardian or other person having custody or control of any minor child under the age of thirteen (13) years, to permit such a child to carry or use in public, a firearm of any description except when such child is in the company of, and under the direct control of a parent, guardian or other authorized person.

No child under thirteen (13) years of age may carry or shoot a firearm, unless under the direct control or supervision of a parent, guardian or other authorized adult.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of thirty (30) days, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Violation of a Tribal Ordinance

Any person who violates a Tribal Ordinance for the peace, safety, health or orderly development of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and its members, is guilty of breaking the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is a jail sentence of six months, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Violation of Unemployment Compensation Laws

If we make a false statement or representation under unemployment compensation laws, we have broken the law.

If we fail to disclose facts to obtain or increase any benefit under such laws, or under any employment security law of any State, Territory, or Federal Government, for ourselves or for another person, we have broken the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

The court may also order us to pay back any money we received by making a false claim.

Weapons, Carrying Concealed

It is against the law for us to carry a dangerous weapon hidden upon one's self.

A dangerous weapon may be a pistol or other firearm, explosive device, switchblade, metal knuckles, blackjack, chain or any instrument that can cause harm to others.

The penalty for breaking this law is sixty (60) days in jail, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Most police officers have permits to carry concealed firearms.

Weapons, Firing

If we shoot a gun within a town or settled community, including housing projects or any other place on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, with total disregard for human life or property, including livestock, we have broken the law.

The penalty for breaking this law is sixty (60) days in jail, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Appeals

The Court of Appeals shall consist of five (5) Justices selected from the adult membership of the Blackfeet Tribe, by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction to review final orders, commitments and judgements of the Blackfeet Tribal Court.

On each appeal, each case shall be tried anew, except for questions of fact submitted to a jury in the trial court. There shall be no jury in the Court of Appeals.

In a criminal case, the Court of Appeals may affirm or reverse the judgement of the trial court, may order a new trial, or may increase or decrease any sentence.

In a civil case, the Court of Appeals may affirm, modify or reverse any judgement, decree or order of the trial court and may remand the case and order a new trial, or may direct the entry of an appropriate judgement, decree or order, or require such other action or further proceedings as may be just in the circumstances. A decision must be by a majority vote of the panel of at least three (3) judges to hear the case.

Civil

Civil actions or complaints can be filed in Tribal Court.

A complaint or action shall consist of a verified statement of claim which may be entered upon a claim form provided by a clerk of the Blackfeet Tribal Court.

A divorce, adoption or a guardianship hearing is a Civil Action.

A claim that someone has damaged your property and you wish for them to pay for such damages, or if someone has taken property belonging to you and you wish them to pay for your loss, you may file a Civil Claim requesting what relief is being sought, including money judgements.

The Tribal Court requires we pay a small filing fee for all Civil Actions.

A judgement in Civil Actions or claims may be determined by a judge or a jury, just as in *all* Criminal Actions.

If any party duly served with a notice to appear at a Civil Hearing fails to appear, the court may enter the appropriate default judgement granting relief or dismiss the case.

No judgement of the court for money shall be enforceable after five (5) years from the date of entry, unless the judgement shall have been renewed before the date of expiration by filing a renewed statement with the Tribal Court and it has granted renewal.

Dependent and Neglected Children

Termination of Parent — Child Relationship

Purpose: The purpose of this section of the Tribal Law and Order Code is to provide for *voluntary* or *involuntary* severance of a parent-child relationship, and for a substitution of parental care and supervision, by the judicial power of the Blackfeet Tribal Court, which will safeguard the rights and interests of all parties concerned.

The philosophy shall be wherever possible, family life should be strengthened and preserved, and that the issue of severing parent-child relationship is of such vital importance as to require a judicial determination in place of attempts at severance by contractual arrangements, expressed or implied, for the surrender or relinquishment of children. This judicial action is intended primarily for those situations where other judicial remedies appear inappropriate or have proven ineffective.

Adoption

Purpose: The purpose of this section of the Code is to protect the rights and promote the welfare of Indian children, natural and adoptive parents. The Blackfeet Tribal Court shall have jurisdiction to hear, pass upon and approve applications for family adoption or by members of the Tribe. Upon proper determination by the court, such adoption shall be binding and conclusive.

The Tribal Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and grant adoption petition for any child under the age of eighteen (18) years. The adoption of a child will not be granted by the Tribal Court of a child twelve (12) years or older, without the child's consent given in court or in writing.

Divorce

Dissolution of Marriage

Marriage can be dissolved only by:

- 1) The death of the husband or wife.
- 2) The judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction decreeing a divorce to the parties.

Causes for Divorce

Divorces may be granted for the following causes:

- 1) Adultery
- 2) Extreme Cruelty
- 3) Willful Desertion
- 4) Willful Neglect
- 5) Habitual Intemperance
- 6) Conviction of a Felony
- 7) Irreconcilable Differences
- 8) When either husband or wife becomes permanently insane.

Custody of children, child support money, alimony and the division of property will be determined by the court and will be listed in the final divorce decree.

Domestic Relations

The Domestic Relations section of the Blackfeet Law and Order Code covers the following:

Marriage

Consent alone will not constitute a Marriage. It must be followed by a solemnization or by mutual assumption of marital rights, duties and obligations. A marriage may also, by mutual consent of both parties, be initiated and consummated according to Tribal customs and traditions.

Common Law Marriage

Will not be recognized by the Tribal Court.

Marriage Between First Cousins

It is against the law.

Recognition of Foreign Marriages

All marriages contracted outside the Reservation which would be valid by the laws of the State or Country in which the marriage was contracted, are valid in the jurisdiction of the Blackfeet Tribal Court.

By Whom Solemnized

The marriage may be solemnized by any judge of the Tribal Court, any judge or public official whose powers include solemnization of marriage, or any mode of solemnization recognized by any Religious Denomination, Indian Nation, Tribe or Native Group.

Form of Ceremony

No ceremony of marriage is required, but the man and woman must declare in the presence of the person solemnizing the marriage that they take each other as man and wife.

Factors in Determining Sentences

Before passing sentence, the court will consider the defendants previous conduct and record circumstances under which the offense was committed, if the act was malicious or willful and the defendants resources and needs of dependants.

Heirship and Probate

Jurisdiction

Except for Trust and Restricted land subject to the United States, the Blackfeet Tribal Court shall have jurisdiction to appoint administrators, determine heirs, appoint executors, determine the validity of wills and to probate the estates and wills of any member of the Tribe with respect to personal property and non-restricted or no-trust real property located on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Housing

The Blackfeet Indian Housing Authority of the Blackfeet Tribe was created by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council to be the administrators of all public housing programs on the Reservation, that was obtained under any type of Federal Housing Program **and Urban Development** and is classified as public housing or a Public Housing Program.

Juvenile Code

Juvenile Court

The Blackfeet Tribal Court and any Tribal Court Judge, when exercising jurisdiction over juvenile matters, shall be known as the "Juvenile Court." "Juvenile" or "Child" shall mean any male or female, under the age of eighteen (18) years.

Delinquent Child

Shall mean any juvenile who violates any laws or ordinances in the Blackfeet Law and Order Code, or is uncontrollable by parents or guardian.

When the interests of justice can best be served, a juvenile fifteen (15) years or older may be tried as an adult.

Hearing in Juvenile Court

In all cases, a juvenile shall have the right to a spokesman and/or a counselor. All matters will be heard in private chambers in an informal manner.

Only parents, guardians, counselors or representatives for the juvenile, a probation officer, juvenile officer, arresting officer, or with the permission of the court, persons having direct interest in the matter may be in attendance.

Commitments and Control

The Juvenile Court shall have broad powers in regards to any commitments or control it may impose upon the juvenile, such as:

1. Placed in care of parents without supervision of Probation or Juvenile Officer.
2. Placed on probation, supervised by a Juvenile or Probation Officer, or any person of a good moral character.
3. Placed in custody of a guardian appointed by the court.
4. Placed in a school or institution.
5. In some cases to spend time in jail or a juvenile detention facility.

The court may suspend the juveniles drivers license because of highway violations.

When arrested, a juvenile may be placed in such custody as the Probation or Juvenile Officer directs. After a juvenile is placed in custody, a reasonable attempt must be made to notify the parent or guardian.

Records of the Juvenile Court

The court shall maintain a record of all juvenile hearings in records labeled "Records of the Juvenile Court." The records of the hearings shall not be open to public inspection and the names of juvenile offenders shall not be released to the public.

Land Exchange

Authority to Exchange Tribal Land

The Blackfeet Tribe may exchange certain Tribal lands belonging to the Blackfeet Tribe, for other land belonging to members of the Blackfeet Tribe.

The land exchange must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, in conformance with certain regulations contained in Title 25, United States Code, provided:

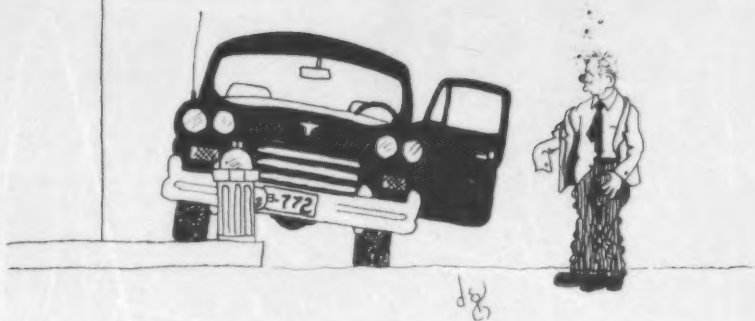
- A. That the land exchange for Tribal land is of equal value to that of the Tribal land in question; and
- B. That the land exchanged for Tribal land is either allotted land held in Trust for a member of the Tribe, by the United States Government or land held in Fee Patent, by a member or members of the Blackfeet Tribe.

No land exchange shall cut off water or right-of-way to either Tribal Land or a members land, but in the event that a right-of-way is needed in such an exchange, such right-of-way shall be negotiated and contained in the exchange agreement.

First priority shall be given to exchanges which will benefit a members livelihood and/or which shall consolidate certain tracts of Tribal Land.

Medical Examination and Care

The court may refer to a medical and/or a psychiatric facility for examination and treatment, any person whom the court has reason to believe is in need of such examination and/or treatment.



Motor Vehicle Code of Laws

The laws, rules and regulations governing the operation of cars, trucks, busses, motorcycles and mini-bikes on highways on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation are the same as those of the State of Montana.

If we drive a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, drive in a reckless manner, or drive without a valid drivers license, we are breaking the law.

The maximum penalty for breaking any of the motor vehicle laws is six months in jail, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine. We may also have our drivers license taken from us by the court and our driving privileges suspended.

We must also have liability insurance for our vehicles, before we can buy a vehicle license.

Nature and Kinds of Sentences

Any person who has been convicted by the Blackfeet Tribal Court on any offense included in the Tribal Law and Order Code, may be sentenced to one or a combination of the following penalties:

1. A jail sentence not to exceed the maximum penalty permitted by the code provision defining the offense, which in no case, will be greater than six months.
2. A money fine in an amount not to exceed the maximum permitted by the code provision defining the offense, which in no case be greater than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).
3. Labor for the benefit of the Tribe.
4. Rehabilitative measures.

In addition to or in lieu of penalties provided above, the court may require a convicted offender to pay for injury to another person or property. Payment may be in the form of money or performance of any act for the benefit to the injured party.



Parking, One-Way Street, Through Streets and Speed Limits

These laws apply only in the city of Browning.

The maximum penalty is thirty (30) days in jail, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or both a jail sentence *and* a fine.

Parole

Any person sentenced to sixty (60) days or more in the Tribal Jail and who shall have served one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of said sentence, can be released from jail by the Board of Pardons after a hearing. They will also be released under restricted conditions.

Suspension of Sentence

The court may, on such terms and conditions as the court may impose, suspend the sentence and release a person from jail, upon a signed agreement of good conduct for a certain length of time. This is also a form of *Probation* except probation has more restrictions imposed upon the offender.

About the Author

Dan Gilham, Sr., an enrolled member of the Blackfeet Tribe, married Jewel Salois in 1948. They have ten children, eleven grandchildren, and presently live in Browning, Montana.

Mr. Gilham is a retired Civil Service employee who is presently employed as a Tribal Judge for the Blackfeet Tribe.

Dan Sr. retired in the summer of 1978, while employed at the Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Montana, as the Supervisory Criminal Investigator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. Gilham has had a diversified career in Law Enforcement, beginning in 1947, when at the age of 19 years he became the Chief of Police for the city of Browning, Montana, after his discharge from the Army. Mr. Gilham was later to become Chief of Police on the Blackfeet, Flathead and Ft. Belknap Reservations in Montana, and the Ft. Hall Reservation in Idaho. He was also the Supervisory Criminal Investigator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the Ft. Belknap, Ft. Peck, and Blackfeet Reservations in Montana, and the Joint Use Administrative Office, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Mr. Gilham is a graduate of the United States Treasury Departments Criminal Investigators Academy, Washington, D.C., and has completed a Law Enforcement Executive Management Course, sponsored by the University of Illinois.

Dan Sr. has also been an Instructor at the Indian Police Academy of Roswell, New Mexico, Brigham City, Utah and is a past regional Advisory Council member of the Governors Crime Control Commission for the State of Montana, and past Law Enforcement Representative on a National Communications Committee for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Although retired, Mr. Gilham is now working as a judge because of his continued interest in the improvement of the law enforcement and judicial services now available to the residents of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and most of all for the young people, to whom he has dedicated this book.

About the Illustrator

Illustrations are by Dan Gilham Jr., an enrolled member of the Blackfeet Tribe from Browning, Montana.

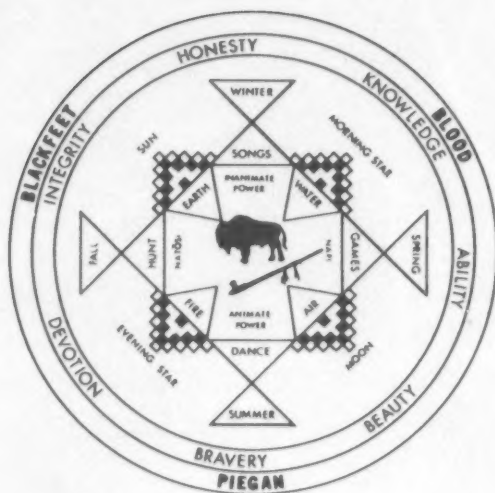
His latest work, in this series, shows the diverse talent and unique insight possessed by Dan, which has enabled him to establish a reputation as an accomplished artist.

Dan's interest in art, beginning with his early school years, has remained with him throughout his twenty-five years.

As an aspiring artist, Dan has allowed himself the luxury of sampling the separate media forms and the applications of them.

During a two year course of study at Rocky Mountain College at Billings, Montana (1972-1974) Dan realized a special interest and dedication to wood-burning as a form of expression. Since that time he has developed and incorporated a well rounded lifestyle, originality and an easily recognizable sense of humor into his work.

Dan hopes the illustrations contained in this book will reflect a true image of each offense, thus creating community awareness and possible interaction between youth groups, the police and the courts.



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